

boat fleet for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2014.

(e) REPORT ON C4ISR.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant shall submit to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Representatives Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure a report on the manner in which the Coast Guard is resolving the problems and responding to the recommendations contained in the August 2006 Department of Homeland Security Inspector General Report entitled Improvements Needed in the Coast Guard's Acquisition and Implementation of Deepwater Information Technology Systems.

(f) AMENDMENT OF 2006 ACT.—Section 408(a) of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2006 is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (1) and (3); and
(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (4) through (8) as paragraphs (1) through (6), respectively.

SEC. 9. GAO REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) AWARD FEE AND AWARD TERM CRITERIA.—The Coast Guard shall consult with the Comptroller General to ensure that the Government Accountability Office's recommendations, in its March, 2004, report entitled Coast Guard's Deepwater Program Needs Increased Attention to Management and Contractor Oversight, GAO-04-380, and any subsequent Government Accountability Office recommendations with respect to award fee and award term criteria will be addressed to the maximum extent practicable in any contract, delivery order, or task order or extension of the existing contract for procurement under or in support of the Integrated Deepwater Program entered into after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Commandant shall ensure that all other recommendations in that report, and any subsequent recommendations issued before March 1, 2007, are implemented to the maximum extent practicable by the Coast Guard within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and implement subsequent recommendations to the maximum extent practicable as they arise.

(c) GAO REPORTS ON IMPLEMENTATION.—Beginning 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit an annual report to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Representatives Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on the Coast Guard's progress in implementing the provisions of this Act, the Government Accountability Office's recommendations, in its March, 2004, report entitled Coast Guard's Deepwater Program Needs Increased Attention to Management and Contractor Oversight, GAO-04-380, and any subsequent Government Accountability Office recommendations issued before March 1, 2007.

SEC. 10. INSPECTOR GENERAL REVIEW OF DEEPWATER PROGRAM.

Not later than 240 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Secretary, and to Congress, a report on the acquisition of assets under the Deepwater program. The report shall include—

(1) a description of each decision, if any, of the Coast Guard or Integrated Coast Guard Systems relating to the acquisition of assets under the Deepwater program that directly or indirectly resulted in cost overruns or program cost increases to the United States; and
(2) an assessment whether any decision covered by paragraph (1) violated the terms of the contract of Integrated Coast Guard Systems for the Deepwater program;

(3) an assessment of how much program costs under the Deepwater program have increased as a result of any such decision; and

(4) an assessment of whether the Coast Guard or Integrated Coast Guard Systems is responsible for the payment of any cost overruns associated with any such decision.

SEC. 11. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COMMANDANT.—The term "Commandant" means the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard.

(2) INTEGRATED DEEPWATER PROGRAM.—The term "Integrated Deepwater Program" means the Integrated Deepwater Systems Program described by the Coast Guard in its Report to Congress on Revised Deepwater Implementation Plan, dated March 25, 2005, including any subsequent modifications, revisions, or restatements of the Program.

(3) PROCUREMENT.—The term "procurement" includes development, production, sustainment, modification, conversion, and missionization.

ENERGY BILL SIGNING

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I just returned from the White House for the signing of the Energy bill. It is important to note Senator CANTWELL was not at the signing but how important she was. She is not a committee chair, but she was extremely valuable in everything we did getting that Energy bill passed. She was instrumental in working out a number of disputes keeping the bill from passing. But with her hard work, when she focuses on something, it really helps a lot. I have had experience with her in the past. Her work on the Energy bill was extremely invaluable. I appreciate her help very much.

NATIONAL RESERVIST AND VETERAN SMALL BUSINESS REAUTHORIZATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2007

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1784 and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1784) to amend the Small Business Act to improve programs for veterans, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, a few months ago, I introduced the Military Reservist and Veteran Small Business Reauthorization and Opportunity Act. As the chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, I was gratified that I was able to work with Ranking Member Senator SNOWE on behalf of this Nation's veterans. I was also pleased that this bill was added by unanimous consent as an amendment to the Department of Defense Authorization, although disappointed when the final

House-Senate negotiated compromise did not make it as part of the final bill.

In November, Senator SNOWE and I sought to pass this bill in the Senate only to meet with objections from my respected colleague from Oklahoma. I am pleased to say that Senator COBURN has worked with me in good faith and that we have reached an agreement that addresses his concerns. We have sought to protect the language that the House and Senate agreed upon and done our utmost to improve the resources that are available to our Nation's veterans. Although this bill is not perfect or exactly as I may have envisioned, it is an important step forward in supporting the American dream of business ownership for veterans and reservists.

Passing these provisions into law has been one of my highest priorities since becoming chairman of the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship in January. My first hearing as chairman was devoted to veteran small business issues, and this bill arises directly from the complaints that we heard there. America's veterans and reservists have sacrificed enough in fighting for our country; they shouldn't have to sacrifice their jobs and their livelihoods when they come home.

There are 25 million veterans in this country. In the last 4 years, alone, nearly 600,000 veterans have returned from serving in Iraq and Afghanistan. Roughly 56 percent are reserve and National Guard members, who continue to serve this Nation at unprecedented levels. This is taking a toll not just on their families, but on their businesses as well. We are in an era where employers do not want to hire reservists because they know they will be called up for lengthy deployments. At a Small Business Committee hearing on veterans' issues earlier this year, one of the witnesses raised concerns about a lack of employer support for reservists due to the new policy that allows reservists to be called up for a second tour of 24 months.

I am also deeply concerned that recently discharged veterans have a higher unemployment rate—double that of their civilian counterparts. In addition, the number of service disabled veterans is increasing—167,000 discharged between 2002 and 2005—and their self-employment rate is lower than the national average.

This bill is a first step in addressing these concerns and it builds on important lessons we learned from Vietnam, not to leave another generation of veterans behind.

The Military Reservists and Veteran Small Business Reauthorization and Opportunity Act of 2007 takes a number of steps to improve the Government's role in supporting our veterans. Specifically, it reauthorizes the veteran programs in the Small Business Administration. This legislation increases the funding authorization for the Office of Veteran Business Development from